

London's Idle, Seeking Work, Start Riots

Unemployed Hurl Stones Through Windows of Government Offices to Emphasize Demand for Jobs

Becomes Serious Problem

Large Proportion of Men Out of Work Are Ex-Soldiers, Registers Show

By Harold E. Scarborough

From The Tribune's European Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 27.—Two hundred men and women marched past The Tribune office here on the afternoon of October 22 on their way to take part in the unemployment demonstration which was to be staged on the Embankment. They displayed such an absence of disorder, such a perfect alignment of their column of fours, that bystanders remarked upon it.

Yet less than two hours later mounted police, with drawn batons, were charging up and down Whitehall; Downing Street was a battleground; and rocks were crashing through the windows of government offices in the West End.

True, the rioting was tame compared with what American readers expect from European disturbances in these days of popular chaos. There was no shooting and nobody was killed, although fifty were injured. But to appreciate the real significance of such an event in the British capital, imagine that 5,000 people had assembled before the White House in Washington; that they had broken down the fence about its grounds and had been stopped only ten yards from the front porch; that they had started rock-throwing through the windows of the State War and Navy Building; and that its roof had been closed and barricaded.

That picture is not a bit too drastic. Riots were broken within ten minutes of the front door of 10 Downing Street, and the next day glass openings were made in the windows of the Treasury. The riot was not a riot at all.

"Just the Unemployed"
During the police charge down Northumberland Avenue, where the scene of battle had shifted at about 5 o'clock, I discovered that I had an angry mob of unemployed men and women standing near the junction of the Avenue and the Embankment. Several other persons had felt the urge to purchase a tin of tobacco at the same moment. In fact, the open door of that little store was about as good an advertisement as the owner could have wished at the time.

It was not at all disconnected by the sudden boom in trade. Instead, he stood calmly behind his counter, there by imposing on those in the shop a moral obligation to make purchases. Nothing but his head and shoulders were visible above the counter. He was due to the strategic location of his store.

It's the unemployed," he said, in a deprecating sort of manner, answering some one's question. "The government ought to do something about it."

And that is about the verdict of the man in the street—or, rather, of the man who was in the street until the street became too exciting for meditation.

Police Patient
The Morning Post the next morning spoke of Bolshevism, and The Daily Herald of the wanton brutality of the police. There is no more chance of Bolshevism in England than there is of an Irish invasion, and the police exhibited as much restraint as could have been expected in the circumstances—more, in fact, than might have been looked for.

A street riot is no pink tea. Moreover, the police had friends and relatives in the crowds. They carried out their orders, but they were not happy. Anyhow, the fare-up was violent enough to convince the government that something would have to be done.

When the marchers were in London boroughs left Downing Street. Monday afternoon they had the Premier's promise that the government would defray half of the expenses of the unemployed. The government's promise for the day if the London County Council also would contribute 50 per cent. So the next day the council met without considerable disorder in the streets, by the way, and appointed a committee to cooperate with the government. The money has not yet been appropriated, but there is little doubt that it will be.

150,000 to 200,000 Idle
Now that the unemployment problem has come definitely to the front, it is beginning to be realized that it has been smoldering dangerously for some time. The Unemployment Registers of the kingdom have shown from 150,000 to 200,000 men idle each week for several months. A large proportion of these are ex-service men. One or two enterprising newspapers have published "experiences" of these men in search of work, and one was struck by the daily mention of "nothing doing at the Labor Exchange" or similar phrases.

The point is that many ex-soldiers are not fitted for any civilian work. Thousands of them were mere boys when they "joined up" six years ago. They had not left school, many of them. And during the six years when, in ordinary times, they would have been learning trades or getting established in business, they were training in the worst school in the world for a settling down process. Some of them are drawing unemployment pay but it is pitifully inadequate in these times of high prices.

Yet, curiously enough, there is work begging to be done. England needs 600,000 new dwellings, for instance; needs them badly. There are new roads to be built. These things, alone, pushed at full speed, would more than absorb the surplus of unemployed.

Then why not set the 180,000 ex-service men (the present idle total) at work on these houses and these roads? Premier Blaine Unions
That is to be done at last. Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the Commons, announced the government's readiness to embark on such a scheme. He laid a part of the blame on the trade unions for refusing to relax their rules with regard to apprenticeship for the benefit of the ex-service men and sailors. There were 65,000 fewer skilled men in the building trades, he said, than at the onset of the war. The unions also were being asked to allow the absorption of additional men in the crafts of foundry trades, iron huddlers and railway carriage builders. But the proposals for the unions were not made until October 6, it appears, so that while they undoubtedly are to blame for a part of the delay, they cannot fairly be saddled with it all. Whether or not they will accept the government's proposals is problematical. They are not anxious to do so, that is certain. But, faced with the alternatives of acceptance or of having new building trades workers placed at work on a non-union basis, they may decide for the latter evil. The Prime Minister's proposals included adult apprenticeship up to twenty-six years of age, with three years' intensive training, and actual commencement on cer-

tain forms of productive work from the very beginning.
"At best," he said, "this will not completely cover the ground. We are therefore considering definite proposals for the employment of further large numbers of ex-service men on the housing program."

\$150,000,000 for Houses
The London County Council is also at work on housing schemes. At its meeting this week its chairman stated that it was proposed to provide new dwellings with accommodations for 100,000 persons, and that the total cost of the operations would be at least \$150,000,000.

The total cost of the new roads which it is planned to construct in and around London (the major portion will be arterial highways leading from the north and east of the city) probably will be about \$100,000,000. The council's half share of this would be derived, of course, from local taxes, which already are unprecedentedly high.

The roadmaking program is not a hasty emergency measure in the sense that it is merely a stop gap. It consists of anticipating the next four years' program of the Ministry of Transport, which has been carefully thought out. Not will it be confined to London. The provinces will share in the road improvement measures; and here again the policy of the government will be to bear the cost in cooperation with local authorities. The additional work will not interfere with the grants made by the Ministry of Transport for the improvement and repair of local highways.

German Labor Setting Up Oligarchy, Says Jurist

"Free Workman," He Declares, Means a Man Who Has No Respect for the Law

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—A Brunswick jurist, Judge Kuleman, who for ten years was associated with union labor as legal adviser, charges that German labor has been demoralized by post-revolution conditions, and that it is now attempting in its "class egoism" to set up an oligarchy under which existence for the non-laboring classes would be intolerable. The description "free workman," he declares, has come to mean a man who has no respect for law or order, but who, in fact, believes he is a law unto himself, owing allegiance neither to the state nor to his own organization.

Labor leaders, particularly as charged by Judge Kuleman in an article in the jurist's Gazette, with failure to appreciate the value of keeping faith, and the jurist asserts that agreements between capital and labor no longer have any binding influence on labor. He believes "the tendency to make sudden demands which employers appear incapable of granting is deplorable," and points to the great dereliction of labor.

"As soon as the workman is dissatisfied about anything he makes the threat of a general strike," the writer continues. "Consideration of the question whether the difference could be arbitrated or whether the employer is to blame is bluntly declined."

He believes the workman has so misused his freedom of action that he has lost the respect and authority and possibilities that he was before the revolution. He suggests that the situation may eventually develop anarchical conditions under which life would not be tolerable.

Japan Reassures Russia

Pacific Attitude Is Announced at Banquet

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Representatives of the Japanese military mission in Siberia have given assurances to the leaders of the Far Eastern republic in Siberia that Japan has no aggressive intentions at present time toward Russia, but desires to live in close neighborly relations with that country, says an official Bolshevik wireless message from Moscow.

The Moscow wireless states also that Chinese representatives at the banquet expressed friendship toward Russia.

Poor Quality of Bread Is Causing Illness in Vienna

VIENNA, Oct. 15.—The poor quality of the bread which is now being sold in Vienna is causing illness in the city, it is stated by the cause of extraordinary increase of intestinal affections in the last few weeks and over which the medical faculty here is much concerned.

A peculiar feature of the epidemic is that it is accompanied by skin eruptions similar to those caused by pellagra. It is generally believed to be caused by eating a poor grade of corn, and the bread baked at present in Vienna contains 40 per cent corn flour and 20 per cent potato flour.

General Booth's Wife a Justice

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Florence Bramwell Booth, wife of General Bramwell Booth, of the Salvation Army, has taken with her a justice of the peace for London.

Britain Puzzled By Tactics of Indian Idealist

Gandhi's Unshakable Faith in "Soul Force" to Compel Justice From Government Wins Many Adherents

Antithesis of Lenin

Methods Said To Be More of Menace to the Empire Than All Red Influences

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A host of officials in the India Office in Whitehall, a swarm of government servants in India, a thousand and one traders in London, Bombay and Calcutta know "Mr. Gandhi" and fear him. To them he appears a greater menace to the British Empire than all the revolutionaries, Bolshevik agitators, Indian fanatics and other trouble makers of the last fifty years.

But who is "Mr. Gandhi"? In the Atlantic Review for October, N. M. S. Smith, a distinguished lawyer and prominent leader of the Moderate Movement in India, writes:

"Mr. Gandhi is not an extremist in the sense in which that term is generally applied and understood in Indian politics. Indian extremists, right or wrong, are Indian patriots in an angry mood. That mood necessarily possesses an absence of cool-headedness. 'Mr. Gandhi is nothing if not cool-headed.' He is an idealist, pure and simple—an idealist with an unshakable faith in 'soul force' as the only force opposed to physical force, which can compel the powerful government, however stern and unbending, to yield to the dictates of justice as he conceives it."

Strength in Sincerity
His strength lies in his transparent sincerity and honesty of purpose and his unflinching determination in practice what he preaches at all risks and at all hazards.

Though the name of "Mr. Gandhi" appears in every article on India published in this review, which reflects to a more or less degree the government view, there is not one word against him morally, no charge that he is corrupt, that he is seeking personal honor or power, or that he is incorruptible. This remarkable Indian, with the wisdom of a statesman, the cleverness of a politician, the simplicity of a peasant, is fearless, devoted to a large part of his countrymen, feared by many but hated by none. His "non-cooperation" program, adopted by a majority of the delegates of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta, provided for one of the greatest boycotts in the history of the world.

He asked for the boycott of the courts by Indian lawyers and of foreign goods by the Indian people. Mr. Gandhi would withdraw boys and girls from schools and colleges and boycott the legislative councils which have just been reformed in an effort to meet the discontent in India.

This is the grave danger which England fears. Mr. Gandhi is at pains to warn his followers against the use of force. He urges them merely to sit tight, and his policy is infinitely harder to beat than a force of revolutionaries.

Won Aid of Congress
In the opinion of the Bombay correspondent of The London Times, Congress to his program, one of the "almost universal bitterness" following the Punjab disturbances. On the other hand, Mr. Sanatani, quoted earlier, declares that Mr. Gandhi, "and the spirit of rising rough shod on Indian public opinion, as though it was also a part of the British government, unworthy of consideration."

They mean the Khalifat agitation—the Moslem embroilment at the way in which Turkey was treated by the Allies, even though it is now common knowledge that the British government took an extremely lenient attitude toward the Turk. These are only a few of the causes of the discontent, or other explanations of the tremendous "growth of the Gandhi movement."

Despite the efforts of the Indian government to prove that it pressed the cause of Indian Muslims at the peace conference, the brief apparently still exists that the British have been interfering with their religion and that the Sultan of Turkey, the Khalifa, had been exiled.

An Indian, writing recently in The Nation, drew an interesting picture of Mr. Gandhi. A lawyer with a lucrative practice in South Africa, Mr. Gandhi is now a reviled, "slandered" figure, the poorest of the poorest of hand-woven garments, living on the most frugal diet.

According to this writer, Mr. Gandhi is not a Nationalist who points out to his followers like a modern Moses—the land of promise lying in the distance. He is not enamored of Western institutions. He has no belief in

industrialism, which is bound to follow in the wake of Western civilization.

Gandhi a Revivalist

"He is a revivalist. His appeal is to the past. 'What do the traditions, philosophy and culture of India lack?' says 'that we should wholesale import Western ideas, and thus endanger our immemorial social fabric, which has provided so many saints and heroes? It is because India has turned away her gaze from the Vedas and the ancient philosophy that she has fallen upon evil days."

"Let her return to the past and all will be well." Here lies the irresistible appeal of Mr. Gandhi to the populace. For in matters of religion and social reform the average Indian is what the average European was in the Middle Ages.

Religion is yet everything to him; he has not yet learned what the European has learned through bitter experience—to divorce politics from religion.

British Are Puzzled

"Here, too, lies the distrust that most of the younger generation feel against Mr. Gandhi's proposals. For good or for evil, India has been committed to a system of government which, right or wrong, has been called Western; we have, too, plunged into the deepest recesses of industrialism. Mr. Gandhi would have us deliberately set the hands of the clock backward. Away with lawyers, doctors, railways, machinery; they are an abomination before the sight of the Lord."

British governments have had many problems, many strange opponents to handle. President De Valera of the "Irish Republic" is a worthy antagonist, but his method is not new or unusual. General Booth and Smith's were tough enemies twenty years ago, but they fought along orthodox lines. Lenin and Trotsky have introduced some new tactics, but their strategy generally is not new. Mr. Gandhi is different; he is a radical reactionary. He is fighting in his own way for Indian progress, but banning all Western methods. He is the antithesis of Lenin and Trotsky. The British are frank to confess that they are puzzled.

Seminole Tribe to Move

Indians to Go to New Reservation in Florida

PALEM BEACH, Fla., Nov. 6.—Led by their chief, Tony Tommy, the remaining largest single group of Seminole Indians, soon will move from their old haunts in this part of the state to a new reservation on the Florida West Coast, about forty miles from Fort Myers.

The new home of the Seminoles will consist of a reservation of approximately 21,000 acres, completely fenced in and including a portion of the Everglades. Although part of the reservation is under water, the arable portion is sufficient to support the Indians with land to spare.

The Seminoles in their new home will be provided with schools and they have agreed to submit to compulsory education laws.

Millerand Milk Rationed

Palace Supply on the Same Basis as Homes

PARIS, Oct. 26.—President Millerand says the woman who supplies the Elysée Palace with milk has been rationed like milk dealers supplying less important persons.

A recent decree lifted the order against the use of milk in hotels and restaurants, and the next day householders faced higher prices and reduced supplies.

"Perhaps now the Under Secretary for Food will be convinced that he was wrong," comments a newspaper.

Italian Reds Condemn 2 to Die in Furnace

Communist "Court," Presided Over by Young Girl, Dooms Workers Merely Because They Are Disliked

One a Prison Warden

Victims Summarily Shot When "Guards" Are Unable to Find Crematory

From a Special Correspondent

MILAN, Oct. 27.—Scenes of Red terror that make the hair creep have just been revealed in the course of legal proceedings at Turin. In the beginning of September, when hundreds of factories and foundries were seized by workers and occupied by Red guards, there was considerable fighting and shooting one night in the factory districts of Turin. Dore, a brigade of the carabinieri, was killed near the Biak factory and a non-commissioned officer in another quarter. Ten officers were surrounded by armed Reds and their weapons taken from them. Two nights later, on September 23, the worst scenes of all were enacted. On that night two men were seized by Reds, subjected to unheard of cruelties, led, bound, before a so-called revolutionary tribunal presided over by a girl of twenty, a real young fury, and sentenced to be thrown alive into a furnace. It was only after waiting more than an hour, when it was found that no furnace was available, that the men escaped this horror of being burned alive, and were "executed" by bullets fired point blank into the neck.

Victims Chained
The first body found was that of Mario Sonzini, a clerk in the employ of the F. I. T. firm. Another body was found about 200 yards away. Both bodies showed that the victims either had been chained, manacled or tied with cords, as their hands and arms bore signs of a desperate struggle. The body of the second man was identified as that of Costantino Scimula, a prison warden, who had been on leave that night.

Witnesses said they had seen Scimula early on the night of September 23 taking refuge during the first part of the shooting under an arcade in the Via Pisa. The Reds were in motor trucks, and on one of these trucks was an ex-convict, a boy of seventeen, who had assumed the title of "red commissioner" in one of the factories and who recognized the scene. A few minutes later the motor truck drew up in front of the arcade, and about a dozen young Reds seized the warden and dragged him away despite his appeals for mercy.

Dragged Into Factory
Bleeding and bruised, the warden was hustled into the truck, conveyed away and consigned to four "Red Guards"—Pietro Chicco, seventeen years old; Giuseppe Rossi, twenty-three; Andrea Vincent, twenty; and Apostino Roggio, seventeen. The four dragged their prisoner into the Bevilacqua cotton factory, where only women operatives are employed and which was in possession of a set of "Red Revolutionary rules."

About the same time Sonzini was captured as he was returning home. He was recognized by one of the "commissioners" of a factory who denounced him as a traitor, a militant civilian and anti-Socialist. He was seized in the street, rolled in the gutter, trampled upon and dragged, like Scimula, by half a dozen apaches to the Bevilacqua factory.

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The labels referred to are printed on common white paper without glass—full surface, while the genuine Gordon's Dry Gin will be found only with glass labels on a green copper-colored strip over top, always a metal clip top of strip and a label on back of bottle stating conditions of manufacture for medicinal purposes only as required by law. Any other is counterfeit.

The above reward or proportionate amount to those whose above described information is offered by

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tory, to be judged and sentenced to death by a mock communist tribunal presided over by a young fury.

The details of the scene were revealed by one of the apaches who took an active part in the capture and trial, and who, after admitting all the facts, tried to commit suicide by jumping out of a window.

Girls Constitute "Court"
Scimula was tried in the Bevilacqua factory waiting for the girls to be called to compose the "red communist" tribunal. Several young "reds" kept guard over him, occasionally kicking him and threatening him with daggers. If he did not stop calling for help or mercy, the "red" court was composed

of Maria Actis, twenty years old; Margherita Tealdi, twenty-one, and Carolina Falchero, of uncertain age. They were joined by "men" assessors—Ferdinando Bertolo, twenty; Vincenzo Bionello, seventeen; Giuseppe Jorietti, nineteen, and Antonio Tealdi, sixteen. Two apaches, Roggio and Rossi, presided over the case. No defense was permitted. Scimula was identified as a prison warden and that sufficed for him to be condemned.

Maria Actis, who is pictured as a striking brunette, and who presided over the court, pronounced sentence, which was to be thrown into a furnace and burned alive.

Sonzini was then dragged out. He protested against the accusation that he was an ardent, or a member of the league of combatants. He was a member of the ex-soldiers' league, the purpose of obtaining their rights and pensions. This he was able to establish, but one of the young "red capitalists," a factory commissioner of twenty, said he once worked in a factory with Sonzini and did not like him. This was enough to condemn him to be burned alive.

Emissaries had been sent to find a furnace with its fires going, but after an hour they returned to say there was none. Without more ado the "guards" took the two prisoners to a factory with Sonzini and did not like him. This was enough to condemn him to be burned alive.

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